

CITATION TO ACCOMPANY THE AWARD OF

THE MEDAL FOR MERIT

TO

ALLEN W. DULLES

ALLEN W. DULLES, for exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services as chief of the foremost undercover operations conducted by the Office of Strategic Services on behalf of the United States Government from November 1942 to October 1945. Mr. Dulles, within a year, effectively built up an intelligence network employing hundreds of informants and operatives, reaching into Germany, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Hungary, Spain, Portugal, and North Africa, and completely covering France, Italy, and Austria. He assisted in the formation of various Maquis groups in France and supported the Italian partisan groups both financially and by pin-pointing airdrops for supplies. The exceptional worth of his reports on bombing targets and troop movements both by land and sea was recognized by diplomatic, military, and naval agencies of the United States Government. Particularly notable achievements by Mr. Dulles were first reports, as early as May 1943, of the existence of a German experimental laboratory at Peenemunde for the testing of a rocket bomb, his report on the flooding of the Belgian and Dutch coastal areas long before similar information came in from other sources, his report on rocket bomb installations in the Pas de Calais, and his reports on damage inflicted by the Allied Air Forces as a result of raids on Berlin and other German, Italian, and Balkan cities, which were forwarded within two or three days of the operations. Mr. Dulles by his superior diplomacy and efficiency built up for the United States enormous prestige among leading figures of occupied nations taking refuge in Switzerland. He carried out his assignments in extremely hazardous conditions, and despite the constant observation of enemy agents was able to fulfill his duties in a manner reflecting the utmost credit on himself and his country. After the German collapse, Mr. Dulles headed the Office of Strategic Services Mission in Germany, which supplied highly important and essential intelligence to American Military Government, occupation, and diplomatic offices in the difficult post-hostilities period. His courage, rare initiative, exceptional ability, and wisdom provided an inspiration for those who worked with him and materially furthered the war effort of the United Nations.

/s/ HARRY S. TRUMAN

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 18, 1946

JUL 13 1953

(By The Associated Press)

Allen Welsh Dulles's scholarly appearance, close-cropped mustache and air of casual well-being make him resemble the headmaster of a boys' prep school more than the cloak-and-dagger expert he is. His disarming looks are an asset in the ticklish business of espionage. His experiences in that rival those of a spy-thriller.

The citation accompanying the Legion for Merit award told of assignments he had carried out under "extremely hazardous conditions" and "despite the constant observations of enemy agents."

From neutral Switzerland, seat of international intrigue, he directed a huge spy network that operated both in Germany and Italy in World War II. He was kept informed of various schemes to get rid of Adolf Hitler through coups d'etat and assassination and he helped to subvert some Nazi generals in northern Italy and bring about surrender of their forces.

His agents were in touch with the dissident German generals and arranged contact for them with Allied officers with the result the Nazis capitulated in that theater days before Germany itself collapsed.

One of his spy contacts was a man on the inside of the German Foreign Office who was anti-Nazi and wanted to see Hitler overthrown. That minor official had access to some of the most secret German documents and the information he supplied proved of incalculable benefit to the Allies.

Information that Dulles's department placed together about Germany's V-bomb experiments

resulted in the Allied bombing of a research center and the setting back of the development of this deadly weapon.

Nazi plans for trapping a huge troop convoy from New York went awry because Dulles received advance information and the ships were rerouted.

Dulles was assigned to Switzerland in 1942 for the euphemistically-named Office of Strategic Services (OSS), a secret intelligence organization that conducted important research at home and daring exploits abroad. Sabotage and espionage behind enemy lines were part of its functions.

Its thousands of members included scholars like Dulles; they included, also, men trained in individual combat, in how to break an opponent's neck from behind to prevent an outcry, in where to plunge a knife for the quickest fatal effect.

After the war Dulles became Deputy Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, the super-secret organization created in 1947 under the National Security Act. He served in that capacity during the final 17 months of the Harry S. Truman administration and became Director when President Dwight D. Eisenhower took office in 1953.

The Agency operates in unparalleled secrecy for a Government agency in peacetime. Even the amount of appropriations for it is omitted from the budgetary documents. There is no information about the number of its employees scattered throughout the world, though these are believed to number high in the thousands.

The C.I.A., charged with keeping up with developments behind the Iron Curtain, gathers scraps of information from various sources and fits them into a pattern designed to safeguard this country's security. The eyes and ears of the nation, it has been described as the nation's first line of defense. On its reports the National Security Council bases much of its high-level policy.

On the team formed by Eisenhower to mastermind a cold war defense against communism is Dulles's older brother, John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State. As the latter charts and guides foreign policy, he keeps an alert ear tuned to Allen's lookout agency.

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Together the two brothers bear a responsibility unique and unsurpassed in the annals of the Federal Government.

Their lives in maturity have been closely parallel--a wide interest and participation in foreign affairs, practice of the same kind of corporate law in the same New York firm. The Dulles' maternal grandfather, John W. Foster, was Secretary of State under President Benjamin Harrison. An uncle, Robert Lansing, was Secretary of State under President Woodrow Wilson.

The sons of a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Allen Macy Dulles, they grew up in parsonages in upper New York state communities. A relative expressed the opinion that their father exerted the greatest influence on them. Their home was always filled with books. Missionaries and foreign students were frequent visitors.

Their interest in religion remained with them. Both became active Protestant laymen.

Allen published a work on foreign relations when he was 8 years old. It was an essay on the Boer War then in progress and he forthrightly concluded: "I hope the Boers will win the war, for the Boers are in the right and the British in the wrong." He insisted on spelling British with a small "b" because he thought they should be taken down a peg. His grandfather Foster had the work printed in pamphlet form.

Dulles was born in Watertown, N. Y., April 7, 1893. He received his Bachelor of Arts degree from Princeton, where he was elected to Phi Beta Kappa for scholarship attainments, then taught English in a church mission school in Allahabad, India, for a year before returning to Princeton for his Master's.

Upon receiving that in 1916 he entered the diplomatic service with the idea of making it a career and was assigned to Vienna. That was during the early part of World War I. When the United States entered the conflict he was transferred to Berne, Switzerland. He was with the United States delegation to the Paris Peace Conference and later was assigned to the embassy in Berlin.

From there he went to Turkey and in 1922 returned to Washington as chief of the

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Division of Near Eastern Affairs in the State Department. In Washington he studied law at George Washington University and received his degree in 1926.

He resigned from the State Department that year and joined the international law firm of Sullivan and Cromwell, in which his brother was a partner. In 1927 he served as legal adviser to the American delegation to the Three Power Naval Conference at Geneva and at the subsequent General Disarmament Conference there.

Dulles continued with the law, becoming a partner in Sullivan and Cromwell, until Maj. Gen. William J. Donovan recruited him for his OSS organization early in World War II.

After the war he wrote a book, "Germany's Underground." In it he said that some German generals wished to overthrow Hitler in 1938 and were meeting to arrange a coup d'etat when word of Neville Chamberlain's visit to Munich stopped them.

Thereafter there were various other plots both for coups and for assassination of the Fuehrer, but all failed for one reason or another, and finally were climaxed by the famous assassination fiasco of July 20, 1944, which resulted in the executions of a large proportion of the conspirators.

Dulles contended that Allied refusal to recede from the "unconditional surrender" stand handicapped the plotters, who wanted assurance that if the German people overthrew Hitler and Nazism there would be some common defense against the Soviet overrunning of Europe. He said that the Allied failure to give any encouragement made the conspirators' task difficult because it united all Germans to resist to the end.

Dulles was married in 1920 to Miss Clover Todd, whose father was then a professor at Columbia University. They have three children, two daughters and a son. The son, Allen M., a lieutenant in the Marine Corps, was severely wounded in fighting during the war in Korea.

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